ILLYRIA

lowed in 11 and 16 B. C. and in 6 and 9 A. D., joined by the rebel Pannonians. Finally, Tiberius completely subjugated them in 9 A. D. along with Dalmatia, Iapidia and Liburnia, forming them into the Province of Illyricum. 175 x

For the next two or three centuries Latin civilization flourished in Illyria. Industrially, [316] • gold was mined in Bosnia and commercial cities sprang into being along the coast. Agri- [345] culturally, the cultivation of the vine was introduced with more than satisfactory results. Almost the whole of Illyria became a recruiting ground for the Roman legions, and in turbulent times, from the East, many of the Illyrian soldiers fought their way up to the imperial purple. Claudius, Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian and Maximian[1] were all sons of Illyrian peasants. Through the growth in importance of Illyricum, many districts were added and thus in the second century A. D. the *Illyricum Times* included Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia, Dacia and Thrace.

The Via Egnatia which extended from 491 Dyrrachium, across Illyricum to Constantinople, was built during this period, in this manner forming a definite link between Rome and Constantinople.

[1] [Errata: should be Maximinus. Cf. Errata Sheet, p. 269, cat. 116 -- Analyst]

3: Redlich S-3 (no date) 1936 EG1 Albania EG1

Minerals and Mining

316 MINING is rapidly becoming an important and profitable item in the economic life of Albania.

The soil of the country is extremely rich in ores of various kinds but unfortunately it has not been developed to the extent justified by the natural conditions and the riches of the sub-soil. Speaking generally, it has scarcely been developed beyond the phase of exploration and that of actual exploitation is just now actually beginning.

135 The Romans were aware of the deposits of asphalt near Valona, but in mediaeval times the continuous wars and later the Turkish domination did not favor the development of the mining industry.

Induced by the appalling scarcity of all raw materials during the world war and the numerous foreign occupations of Albania, a more intensive search for mineral products had been undertaken, and thus, the Italians found naphtha near Valona and lignite in the vicinity of Tepelene and elsewhere. The Aus-

MINERALS AND MINING

trians discovered lignite near Tirana and along the side road to Elbasan and also an abundance of copper near Pukë. The French unearthed lignite at Pogradec and copper in several places near Korça.

The Albanian Government, since 1925, has given greater and more systematic assistance to the mining industry and to the research and study of geological conditions and possibilities.

There were eighteen mining concessions granted between the years 1922 and 1928 and twenty-one more concessions given out in 1929, thus giving these industries a strong impetus.

There are numerous concessions for oil, copper, iron, lead, asbestos, talcum, plaster and marls of cement, lignite, asphalt, chrome, et cetera, still available to responsible companies and individuals.

Some of the large international mining enterprises have begun a continually increasing activity in Albania—the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Standard Oil Company, the Franco-Albanian Syndicate, Azienda Italiana Petroli Albania (AIPA), Societa Italiana Miniere di Selenizza, and others.

3: Redlich S-3 (no date) 1936 EG1 Albania EG

316 A company has most successfully exploited the bitumen mines near Valona. The bitumen is found in solid form, both dull and shining, in liquid form and also as asphalt. The shining bitumen, called *romsi*, after the name of the village where it is principally found, is a remarkable product which does not exist in many countries. Albania exported in 1934 and 1935 bitumen in kilos 6,490,012 and 6,178,783 respectively.

135 Copper has been found near Pukë, Rehova, Kamenica and in the Mirdite district; iron in the Drin valley, near Kolonja, and in the Griba mountains; stratas of asbestos and talcum near Kruja, Deshnica, Voskopoja, Valona, Alessio and generally throughout the country; chrome near Pogradec; lead in the north; arsenic in several places; plaster and marls of cement appearing in large quantities near Valona, Alessio and many other places; lignite in numerous parts of Albania, especially in the vicinity of Tirana, Korça, etc. The asphalt and petroleum fields in some parts of Albania are the more advanced in development.

Few countries have a greater variety of mineral wealth, from precious metals down to

312 A most profitable future is open to the many thermal and mineral springs, especially the hot sulphur springs at Llixha, near Elbasan, the springs near Përmet, Peshkopi, etc. all with diversified medical possibilities.

These thermal and mineral springs have been known and used with great results by the neighboring population for many years for all ailments, and only in recent years has their fame spread and great numbers of visitors from abroad began to come and appreciate the salutary effects of these springs.

• 316 The factors of importance in considering investments in Albanian mining enterprises are:

Albania is and has been for years consistently on a gold basis. That is to say, mines owe their regular and current profit-earning and divident-paying capacity to low costs of production and not to manipulated or artificial exchange premiums.

Albania is in Europe. It is geographically situated in the world's chief markets and does not have to contend with highly expensive transportation costs. It is directly linked with the great industrial centres of Europe by direct water routes.

The Kingdom of Albania is a modern well-

MINERALS AND MINING

433 The Kingdom of Albania is a modern well-
316 developed European State. It is already possessed of such social amenities as schools, hospitals, churches, aeroplanes, telegraphs, telephones, wireless, automobile roads, etc., consequently capital outlay and overhead charges are not, as in most mining countries, burdened with the provision of these services.

[464] Albania has at hand an adequate supply of qualified and skilled workers, from university graduates downwards. Apart, therefore, from foreign managers and technical specialists, there is no need for the otherwise usual expense and difficulty of staffing.

433 Albania is possessed of coalfields and is well wooded and exceptionally well watered. There is always available unlimited timber for mining and building, coal for power and water for general purposes.

Tirana, the capital of Albania, is within one day's air journey from London, a few hours' air journey from Paris and only about three hours' air trip from Rome.

[464] Albania is possessed of an abundant supply of willing unskilled and peasant labor. There is in the world to-day probably nowhere available such cheap, eager and efficient labor as is everywhere at hand in Albania.

2:Edmonds T-3 (1926?) 1927 E13 Balkan Peoples
Albania EG1

CHAPTER IX

Coal at Koritza—An Economic Problem—A Night at the Metropole—The American School—I Go a-Missionising—In the Middle Ages—A Painful Incident—Converting the Imaum—The Dervish and Omar—"Blessed are the Weak-Minded!"—The Education Question—Women and the Moral Standard—Vengeance! A True Story—Silver and Gold—Italy Again—A Beautiful Lake—At Podgradetz—The Bull-Frogs.

DERVISH PRIEST

KORITZA is a town of some 20,000 inhabitants, with several fine new churches, an old Turkish mosque, and a prospect of electric light in the near future. It owes its importance to its situation in the centre of a large plain, one of the chief agricultural districts of Albania. The surrounding mountains contain coal, and during the French occupation coal was exported in considerable quantities to Salonika. Since the war, however, there has been only a little surface mining—just enough to supply the local demand—and though the presence of coal may ultimately make Koritza an industrial centre there are as yet no signs of any such development. Albania is, in fact, in much the same position as Montenegro in regard to mineral exploitation and mining. Not only

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2: Durham B-5 (ca. 1910)1928 EG1 Albania EG1 ●
Montenegrins EF5
Balkan Peoples E13
Historical Yugoslavia EF2

new metal and so give an impulse to the vast iron industry upon which the whole of our present material civilization is based. But into this prehistory we cannot now enter. The epoch-making discoveries of the Austrian experts attached to the Serajevo Museum require a volume to themselves, and can be studied in the volumes of the *Wissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina*. In his *Voyage en Bosnie*, 1807–1808, Chaumette-des-Fossés says: "The mines which abound in this country would become under another government an inexhaustible source of wealth. . . . That which has always contributed to the wealth of Bosnia and, at the present time, has become its principal branch of industry are the numerous iron mines. The most considerable are near Foinitza and Cressevo. They employ more than two thousand workers, of whom one-third are Catholics and the rest gipsies." According to this report the Orthodox Serbs did not work in the mines.

Iron being such a very ancient Balkan industry, it is strange to find that the bulk of the Balkan populations still consider iron-working as most degrading. When I travelled, the tide of foreign blue-enamelled ironware was only beginning to set in, and iron was still worked almost entirely by gipsies a-squat in ramshackle sheds on the outskirts of the towns of Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Albania, who, with most primitive anvil, hammer, and bellows, forged the horseshoes, hobbles, chains, ploughshares, fish-tridents, dentistry forceps, nails, and hooks commonly used by the peasants. Everyone bought their ware, and everyone looked on the gipsy as beneath contempt.

Respectable people, both Serb and Albanian, could make copper pots or cut up old petroleum canisters and fashion tin pots and other articles of them. No one who valued his reputation could hammer iron.

In 1907 I was Commissioner for Montenegro at the Balkan States Exhibition at Earl's Court, and took the Montenegrins who then came over for their first walk to see the shops. None of them had ever left their native land before. We stopped outside a large hardware shop in the Brompton Road, and the two men examined every tool and pot in the window. They then glanced inside. I shall never forget their contempt when they saw that the men behind the counter were not, as they expected, "tsrni tziganini" (black gipsies) but English.

"What!" cried the elder in horror, "Englishmen making and selling iron things!" He thought, of course, they made the goods they were selling. "I had rather see my son dead than see him sink so low as this! The English! By God, they are no better than Black Gipsies."

And, until we arrived at Whitehall and saw the Horse Guards, nothing would make him modify his opinion that the English were a "pogan